THE NEW SENATORS.

SKETCHES OF INCOMING STATES-MEN IN PEN AND PENCIL.

Senator Chandler, of New Hampshire, Paddock, of Nebraska, and His Blue Blood; Stewart, of Nevada; Pasco, of Florida-Ben: Perley Poore's Successor.



TOOK a good look at Senator Chandler today as be stood beside his desk in the chamber. What a lean narrow shouldered little fellow he is! over 125 pounds, and his neck is no bigger than the biceps of Senator Sawyer's arm. He

has a high, nar-senator chandles row forehead, from which the iron gray hair rises in a thick mass, and his small face is covered with a short, iron gray board. He dres a nervous man. He is a hard worker, and is one of the most active men in public life. Those gray eyes which shine out behind the glasses which he usually wears are full of life, and the wrinkles over their bridge gives him an aspect of continuous thinking. He has long, white hands, and he looks about much like a college professor as a senasor. He is a man with a record, and his 52 years of life have been active once. He be-gan to practice law thirty-two years ago, having graduated at Harvard, and be was a member of the New Hampshire house of representatives at 27. When he was 30 years old he was judge advocate gereral of the navy department, and when Arthur was president he took the place of sacretary. He is a man of wealth and culture. It was due to him that the successful voyage of the Greely relief expedition was made, and be did much as to the improvement of the navy department. He is an editor as well as a senator, and his paper, The Daily Monitor, of Concord, is one of the leading journals of New Hampshire. He is a man of radical ideas, and he will be one of the hardest work-



ALLISON AND PADDOCK

The Republicans expect much of Senator Paddock. That straight, fine looking fellow, standing with Allison at the back of the chamber, is be. Allison has his hands in his pockets. Now he has taken them out and put them under the tails of his black double breasted frock coat. He looks like anything but a presidential candidate as he stands there in that attitude, with his high Henry Clay collar clasping his strong round neck. Take a look at his features, however, and you see their strength, and that short, reddish beard of his fairly bristles with character. He is one of the most level headed men in public life, and the council which he tor Paddock seem to be holding may

Paddock is as straight as Michael Angelo's statue of David, and he has a classic head well set on a pair of broad, well shaped shoulders. His complexion is clear and fair, and almost china like in its color. His eyes are blue and fearless. His forebead is high safetyle and the allower gray heir always it. and full, and the silvery gray hair above it taken by a bright young fellow who seems to sort for people living in Baltimore and gray mustache, a straight nose, rather prominent, but not too much so, and as he stands there with his black diagonal coat buttoned tightly around him be looks very much like nator Butler, of South Caroli the way, is one of the most distinguished looking men of the south.

Paddock is a New York man by birth, and he comes from one of the oldest families in this country. The New England geneological records will tell you that the Paddocks were living in Plymouth in 1640, and if they did not come over in the Mayflower they arrived shortly afterwards. They intermarried with some of the best blood of the Mayflower travelers, and Paddock comes of that branch of the family which moved north to Vermont and then on to New York. He was born there in 1830, and moved to Nebraska when ho was yet a boy of 27. He acted there as a territorial secretary, and was elected as a United States senator in 1875. He now comes back to take the place of Senator Van Wyck,



INGALLS AND STEWART.

and he will undoubtedly be a prominent member of the chamber. He is a man of neans, and he owns a very pleasant home at Beatrice, Neb. He has also a big busin block in Omaha, and his income is enough to keep himself and his pleasant family very comfortably. Mrs. Paddock is a very bright roman, well known in Washington society, and the senator's two daughters are among the bright and accomplished girls of the cap ital. I forgot to say that he was a member of the Utah commission, and, though he re-tigned, he still has radical ideas of Mormon-

and stand in characteristic attitudes in dif- High streets. has put his big plug bat on the back of his little head, and with his overcoat on one arm tain, Idaho, are having considerable trouble its talking with Senator Stanford, who caressingly fingers his fifty cont black rubber spectacles with fingers that can sign checks good braves have died within the past fortnight.

into his overcoat, and Senator Hoar, kind-hearted, grandmotherly old gentleman that be is, has caught hold of its collar and is aid-ing Sherman into it. Senator Farwell, with with overcoat on arm and hat on bead, is

de to mare nomeways, semant trange not excited by the commotion around his is taking a pinch of snuff, and Joe Brown's big mouth has opened into a broad laugh, the utterance of which seems to strike the other features of Brown's face with surprise, for he laughs but seldom.



REAGAN AND PASCOE. President pro tem. Ingalls, tall, straight and stately, has left the chair and now reclines against the walls of the chamber, as he talks with a tall, well formed man in white hair and whiskers of straw colored silver: business clothes, and his every act is that of a nervous man. He is a hard worker, and is strong face. His forehead is broad, and his only sign of age lies in the color of his hair. It is Senator Stewart, of Nevada, the man who has lost half a dozen fortunes, and made as many more, who built the great house which the Chinese legation new occupies, and who, in addition to his money, is a strong thinker, a good speaker and an able senator. Stewart is now 60 years old. He was born in New York, attended school at Yale college, dug out gold with a pick ax in Nevada, and made a fortune in the Comstock lode. He is, I understand, now very well off, and he takes the place of James G. Fair, the noted millionaire,

Senator Pasco, of Florida, has taken the scat near the front and to the right of the president's chair on the Democratic side. I'e is reading The Congressional Recerd, said Reagan, another of the new senators, leans on his desk as he does so. Where I now sit I can only see Reagan's back, but Pasco's His domestic life is simple and happy. For handsome brunctte face is in full view. His hair is as black as jet, and it is well combed up from a dark, sallow forehead. The part shines out very plainly, and, whatever may be the character of his speeches, his locks are decidedly oily. He has a pair of gold spec-tacles reesting on the bridge of his straight noso, and his jaws move slightly as he reads. He is not a bad looking man, but he shows dren-two daughters by his first wife and no signs of his English birth. He was, however, born in London just fifty-three years second marriage. His second wife, a daugh-ago, but he graduated at Harvard, and made ter of ex-Senator Davis, of West Virginia, is his own college expenses by teaching school. a charming and accomplished woman. She He went to Ficrida as a teacher and he comes back to the north as a senator. He comes in est social circles of Washington, and she still the place of the love sick Jones, and he seems to be fully the equal of Jones in mental



One of the most striking changes in the

enate, however, is in the employes, and the absence of Ben: Perley Poore is most noted. For fifty years his rotund form has been seen about Washington, and his kind blue eyes bave twinkled while he told stories in the senate lobbies and over the Washington dinner tables. He is gone now, and his place is be his physical opp spect. Poore's successor is William H. Michael, of Grand Island, Neb. He is an Ohio boy, and comes originally from Marysville. He was educated at the State University of Iewa, and he was teaching school when ti war broke out. He served in the Union army, but was wounded at the battle of Shiloh as discharged. As soon as he recovered he was given a master's mate commission in the United States navy, and was made an ensign for gallant conduct on the recommendati of Rear Admiral Porter. When the war closed he acted for a time as land surveyor in Iowa, then became city editor of The Sioux City Daily, and in 1875 took editorial charge of The Nebraskan, at North Platte, Neb. He then bought The Nebraska Tribune, at Fremont, and while running this established The Sidney Plaindealer. He then began to practice law, and was a partner of Governor Abbott. He has always been a strong Republican, and has canvassed Nebraska in nearly every campaign for the last ten years. He is president of the naval organization of Nebruska, and is the author of a history of the Mississippi squadron. He has written a drama entitled "Scenes in the United States Just Before the Firing Upon Surnter," and he has also published a very strong pamphlet on "Ireland as She Was and Ireland as She Is." He got out the con-gressional directory of the Fiftieth congress on the first day of the session, and he is now engaged on a codification of the printing laws of the United States. He is a hustler from tlersville, and his short, little frame full of nervous energy. He has a bright eye, a troad forehead, a sandy mustacise and a genial manner, and the selection of him for

Card of | hanks. If the proprietor of Kemp's Balsam should publish a card of thanks, containing expressions of gratitude which come to him daily, from those who have been cured of severe throat and lung troubles by the use of Kemp's Balsam, it would fill a fair sized daily, from the book. How much better to invite all to call on T. J. Casper, druggist, 41 east Main street, and get a free sample bottle, that you may test for yourself its power Large bottles 50c and \$1.00.

Poore's sent today. He don't weigh half as much as Poore did, but the above description

will show that he will be able to do fully a

THOMAS J. TODE

An Irishman, seeing a vessel very heavily laden and scarcely above the water's edge. exclaimed: "Upon my sowl, if the river was but a little higher, I do believe the ship would go to the bottom."

of the Utah commission, and, though he reugned, he still has radical ideas of Mormonism, and he does not by any means approve
of admitting Utah as a state.

As I write this letter in the press galler
of the senate, the motion to adjourn is made
and the senators have drouped their dignity.

Solve the Children. They are especially liable to sudden
Colds, Coughs, Croup, Whooping Cough,
etc. We guarantee Acker's English
Remedy a positive cure. It saves
hours of anxious watching. Sold by and the senators have dropped their dignity Frank H. Coblents, corner Market and

STEPHEN B. ELKINS.

THE FRIEND OF JAMES G. BLAINE DESCRIBED BY A CORRESPONDENT.

insiness and Literature Divide His Time - His Fine Physique and His Excellent Health-His Home in New York-His Interests in Deer Park. Special Correspondence.1

friend. I found him in his private office on the ninth floor of the Washington building skimming over a voluminous correspondence I called at his house, No. 46 West Fifty eighth street, in the evening, and was ush-ered to his library, where I found him read-ing. In these two visits I saw the bent of his Business and literature divide his time Mr. Elkins cannot be called a methodical man. He has no regular office hours. He is a great organizer, but leaves the details of systematic work to his subordinates. His mind is constantly employed in devising

schemes and projecting plans.
Lands in New
Mexico, silvends schemes and pro mines, railroads completed and in process of construction, coal mines and real estate in West Vir-ginia demand in turn his closest attention. In forming an opinion he is remarkably accurate and unway-

A project placed STEPHEN B. ELKINS. in his hands is certain to be speedily passed upon and about doned or pushed forward as its merits strike him. In this lies the secret of his suc Whatever he touches becomes instinct with

around him with good nature. He is a born optimist. In height about six feet four, of fine physique and ruddy, boyish face, one would hardly recognize in the man the Steve Elkins of so much newspaper notoriety. He has been married twice, and has seven chilis remarkably beautiful. Her life is devoted to her children, and she is seen but soldom in | the next year enpublic places or social gatherings in New York.

York.

During the summer months Mr. Elkins attache at Athens. lives at beautiful Deer Park, in a handsome cottage near the residence of his wife's father. The old ex-senator has a high idea of his son-in-laws ability, and enters with enthusians into his many The old ex-senator into his many schemes to in-prove West Vir-prints, Door Park 1858. In June of ginia. Deer Park, in which they are was made minister both financially inready through Mr. El-kins' efforts, a fash-



Washington. Here he lives a life of comparative case, spending his days in driving through the beautiful mountainous districts surrounding his home, or in literary pleasures. He is a remarkable reader, memoriaing whole passages at a single purusal. From May until November be remains at Deer Park, paying an occasional visit to New York to look after his immense business interests. The winter months be passes in New York. His city house is of plain ex-terior, but inside every article of furniture and ornament gives evidence of lavish but refined taste. His library upon the second floor contains many rare and valuable books. He is constantly adding new volumes to it, and, weat is more, reads them before they go unen the shelves. There is no need here for a bonsemaid's duster. The books are not allowed to remain upon the shelves long enough for dust to settle upon them. Whenever Mr. Blaine comes to New York

he visits Mr. Elkins. The friendship between them is warm and of a personal nature. Few people are aware that Mr. Elkins is a man of large and charitable nature. Few worthy people appeal to him in vain for assistance. When accosted by a tramp upon the street he never brushes the unfortunate aside, but stops and gives him money. Mr. Elkins is a member of the Union League and Repub lican clubs, but rarely visits them. He has no taste for the lounging life of a club fre-quenter. He is a man of affairs. Idleness is antagonistic to his nature. Whatever he has in hand calls forth all his energies, whether it be the organization of a railroad or the management of a political campaign. He has no vices. He neither smokes nor drinks, excepting a little wine at table the position has been a most happy one. I so is always in possession of unclouded facul-took a sketch of him as he sat in Ben: Perley ties. He lives inexpensively for a man of his ties. He lives inexpensively for a man of his large means, and is rapidly relling up a fortune to bequeath to his children. Although only 46 years of age almost every public man in the country knows him, and wherever be goes he is continually receiving and return-ing salutations. His memory of faces, and

vents connected with them is as remarkable as any other of his intellectual gifts. J. P. RITTER, JR. DIGGING FOR GOLD.

The Often Invisible Element of Bound less Wealth.

[Special Correspondence.]
HAWKINS BAR, Tuolumne County, Cal. Dec. 13.-I worked in these long "played out" diggings in 1862, twenty-five years ago. It was here I learned to be a practical gold miner, so far as "surface diggings" go; and as to surface diggings (which involve only one branch of gold mining), a man may be an expert in one county and have at least a part of his trade to learn over again in the next, so much and so suddenly do the conditions and characteristics of soil supposed favorable to the presence of gold alter. He may be a good river miner and quite un-skilled in "up country" or dry diggings. His knowledge in washing gold from the soil may be of little use in quartz gold mining, and none at all in working silver ore. Mining has also its specialties as well as law

medicine. Gold, as a rule, is the last thing you will see in gold bearing soil. You may have it under your feet at the rate of \$100 to the bucketful of dirt, and not a grain will you see, unless that soil happens to be furrowed by a recent rain. Then if a stream of water has cut it away, washing it clean to the lodge, you may see lying thereon the dull yellew bits, and you may take them for bits of brass or brass filings. Gold in its native

e is not a showy metal, not near as snowy as the glittering yellowish pyrites of iron, which so often by the inexperienced has been

nistaken for the genuine ore.

A man, long out of luck, strolled one morning in an aimless most of mind out of the town of Columbia, Tuolumne county. He sat down under a tree and with his stick commenced poking and prying at a rusty boking bowlder in the soil before him. As he continued to poke and pry a dull yellowish bit of color appeared beneath the coating of reddish rust with which the lump was covered—rust accumulated during its long rest from the iron permented soil. He examined more New York, Dec. 19.—I had occasion re-cently to visit Stephen B. Elkins, Mr. Blaine's nugget, nearly all gold, and worth about closely, and found himself in possession of

The big strikes which came under my ob servation were all the result of similar accidents-as at Chambers Bar on the Tue lumne, where the seeming misfortune of a breaking reservoir led to a rush of water over ground where no gold was supposed to be, and in the deep furrow cut by the water, there on the ledge lay coarse gold; as on the Mariposa trail, where one day a luckles man, packing grub and blankets, sat on a bit of white, jagged rock to eat his dinner, and after eating and while smoking he islly pried with his jack knife bits from the rotten ledge and found one of the richest quartz veins in the state; as at the Rawhide Rarch claim in Tuolumne, where the long continued winter rains of 1861-3 (fifty-nine consecutive days of drizzle and hard showers, all the level country under water, landslips everywhere, communication cut off with Stockton and flour at \$100 per barreli—well this causel a cave of dart in a bank claim supposed to be worked out, and revealed thousand and thousands of dollars in coarse, ragged lumps, just as it had fallen out of the rotted quarts matrix. A famous professor came a few months afterward, made a survey of some ground adjoining, pronounced it rich, pocketed his \$1,500 fee, and on that ground and on the strength of that survey certain capitalists built expensive mining works, and when I passed by them years afterward the squirrels and woodpeckers only held possession, for the professor could not see under ground any better than any one else, and I have always noticed that it is the unlearned ntific, ragged, often reckless "prospector" who finds the "lead" first, and the professor" comes along and tells why is PRENTICE MULPORD.

THE LATE LORD LYONS.

Son of Admiral Lyons of the Crime War, and Accomplished Diplomat.

[Special Correspondence.]

NEW YORK, Dec. 19.—The death of Lord Lyons, who represented the British government at Washington from 1861 to 1865 was recently announced. Lord Lyons was the last surviving son of Admiral Lyons, who commanded the British fleet in the Black sea during the Crimean war, and who was created Baron Lyons for his services at that time. The son of Lord Lyons was bern at Lymington in 1817. He was graduated a Christ Church college, Oxford, in 1838, and

tered the diplo-He afterwards

to Tuscany, and in THE LATE LORD LYONS. the following November succeeded to his father's title on the latter's feath. It was Lord Lyons' formbe to represent his

government during two sceat convulsionsthe one in America, the other in France. T. have been the representative of a powerful nation at either country passing through on-of these great crises would alone be suffi-cient to make his name historic; but few mon have been called to fill two such importan natic posts within a single decade Lord Lyons was accredited to this country i December, 1858, thus having two years in which to study America and Americans be fore the storm of war burst in 1861. His government, or at least a large proportion of the British people, was hostile to the north, but the wisdom of President Lincoln and the tact and shrewdness of Secretary Seward found an able ally in Lord Lyons, and all working in harmony succeeded in averting any breach between the two countries during that trying period. Lord Lyons is said to have had one trait in common with President Lincoln-that is, a taste for humor. When Lyons then a bachelor, formally announced the Prince of Wales' marriage Lincoln's response was: "Lord Lyons, go thou and do likewise."

In June, 1887, Lord Lyons was transferred to Paris. Napoleon III was then at the zo-nith of his power. Three years later came the Franco-Prussian war, disaster to the French, the siege and capitulation of Paris, the uprising of the commune, the republic. Within five years after the exciting through which Lord Lyons had passed in America he found himself in the midst of the turmoil and change of successful revolution in France. During the whole of his long stay in Paris he played a most important part in European politics, retaining his position there until the close of November last, when he was relieved and Lord Lytton appointed in his stead. Shortly after Lord Lyons was attacked with paralysis, and was removed to London, where he died. His titles expire with him.

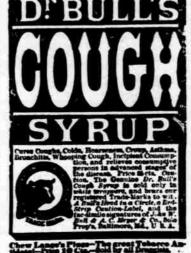
Lord Lyons was buried as a Catholic, though some of his friends assert that he was a Church of England man, and a very animated discussion as to his religious belief has begun in the English and continental newspapers. through which Lord Lyons had pa-

Saponification and Scrubbing There are bath fanatics who ignorantly think that life without an epidermis is the only desirable form of existence. The raptures of saponification and of scrub ing are all very well as a luxury, though the inunctions of the Roman thermae were better, because the oil used after the bath

supplied some protection to the abraded skin. But the fury of tubbing is only for the strong, and even the strong, if they practice their rites in a malarious coun ry, have been observed to sicken sooner than those who have contented them selves with cleansing, and have not gone on to exceriation.-Dr. Titus Munson Coan in Harrer's.

"Get there, get to work, get through, get away!" Vin. Bitters does this and you get

When you want good coal go to Wheldon & Merrill, Grand opers house.





CATARRH IN THE HEAD.

EXCITING
CAUSES.

In consequence of repeated attacks of scute catarrh, or "cold in the head," as it is usually the mode of the mode and the air-passages of the head become permanently thickened, the nucous nonlinear second permanently thickened, the nucous folicies or glands diseased, and their functions ethicr destroyed or very much on in the manner above stated, it sometimes makes its appearance as a sequel of typhoid fever, scarlet fever, measles, or other eruptive fevers, or shows itself as a local manifestation of scrotulous or other taints in the system.

In the early steges of the disease, the patient may be annoyed by "only a slight dropping into the throat, as many express it, the amount of the discharge from the air-passages of the head at this stage of the disease being only slightly in excess of health. In some cases the discharge is thick, ropy, and tough, requiring trequent and strong efforts in the way of blowing and shifting, to remove it from the throat, in which it frequently loages. In other cases, or in other stages of the same case, the discharge is thin, watery, acrid, irritating, and profuse. The nose may be "stopped up" from the swollen and thickened condition of the fining unucous membrane, so as to necessitate respiration through the mourn, giving to the voice a disagreeable "massi twang." From the nature of the obstruction in this condition, it is useless for the sufferer to endeavor to clear the passage by blowing the nose; this only tends to render a bad matter worse, by increasing the irritation and swelling of the aircendy thickenest lining membrane. The swelling of the nucous membrane does not in all cases become so great as to cause obstruction to respiration through the affected passages. In some cases, the patient suffers from headache the greater portion of the time, or experiences a dull, heavy, disagreeable fullness or pressure in the bead, with a confusion of his ideas, which render him quito unfit for business, especially such as requires deep thought and mental labor. Memory may be more or less affected, and the disposition of those who are otherwise annable is often rendered

irritable or morese and despondent. The mental faculties suffer to such an extent in some cases as to result in insunity. The sense of smell is in many cases impaired, and sometimes entirely lost, and the senses of taste and of bearing are not unfrequently more or less affected.

or less affected.

The ulccross or more aggravated stage of the disease, from the offensive odor that frequently attends it, is denominated Garna.

The secretion which is thrown out in the more advanced stages of chronic catarria becomes so acrid, unbealthy, and poisonous, that it produces severe irritation and inflammation, which are followed by excoriation and ulceration of the delicate membrane which lines the air-passages in the head. Although commencing in this membrane, the ulceration is not confined to it, but gradually extends in depth, until it frequently involves all the component structures of the nose-cartilage and bone, as well as fibrous tissues. As the electration extends up among the small bones, the discharge generally becomes profuse and often excessively fetal, requires the frequent use of the hundkerchief, and renders the poor sufferer disagreeable to both hunself and those with whom he associates. Thick, tough brownsh merustations, or hardened lumps are many times formed in the head, by the evaporation of the watery portion of the discharges. These lumps are sometimes so large and tough that it is with great difficulty that they can be removed. They are usually discharged every second, fourth, or fifth day, but only to be succeeded by another crop.

Portions of cartilage and bone, or even entire

DEGAYED
BONES.

Portions of cartilage and bone, or even entire bones, often die, slough away, and are discharged, either in large flakes, or blackened, half-decayed, and crumbly pieces; or, as is auch more commonly the case, in the form of numerous minute particles, the spainfully unpleasant to witness the ravages of this terrible disease, and observe the extent to which it sometimes progresses. Holes are eaten through the roof of the mouth, and great cavities excavated into the solid bones of the face; in such cases only the best and most thorough treatment will check the progress and fatal termination of the disease.

IT LEADS TO DANGEROUS DISEASES.

Catarrh, and ozwna, are liable to be complicated, not only by the system, blood, and fluids, suffering from scrofuous or other taints, as has already been pointed out, but also by an extension of the diseased condition to other parts beyond the air-passages of the head.

THROAT
DISEASE.

The acrid, irritating, and poisonous discharge, which runs down over the delicate lining membrane of the pharpar throath, produces in this sensitive locality a discased condition similar to that existing in the air-passages of the head. The back of the throat may be pale, or of a dark-red very small dicers, which, as seen through the mouth, look like small pinnies or "canker scree," for which they are often mistaken. The patient may at times experience a tickling sensation in the throat, with perhaps a sight cough. The voice is often more or less affected, and the tonsils often become enlarged.

EXTENDS TO

LARYNX.

The acrid, poisonous discharge which drops into the throat from the lead is, by the act of inspiration, drawn into the larynx, or still lower down into the traches (wind-pipe). In this way the disease creeps along the air-passages, the acrid, poisonous discharge arousing in its track the same irritation, inhalumation, thickening, and ulceration, of the ilining membrane, which characterize the disease in other portions of the air-passages. When affecting the harynx, the case is usually attended with more or less cough, which is sometimes very severe: at other times, only a slight backing. Tenderness in the affected regions, hourseness, and loss or partial suppression of voice, are common to this stage of the disease.

BRONGHITIS

We have already detailed the manner in which the throat, larynx, and trachea, in succession, become affected from catarrh, or ozena. By the same process of extension, the bronchial tubes, and lastly the parenchant, or substance of the lungs, in their turn, become discussed, and bronchitis and consumption are firmly established. Tightness in the chest, with difficulty of breathing; soreness; darting, sharp.

or ann, neavy pains, or a prickip, distrissing sensation, accompanied with more or less cough and expectoration, are evidence that the bronchal tubes have become affected, and they should admonish the sufferer that he is note standing on the stepping-stone to CONSUNFTION, over which thousands annually tread, in their slow yet sure journey to the grave.

GATARRAL By means of a small canal, called the custachian the can are passage and communication between the throat and the organs of hearing is formed. The inflammatory process follows along the mucous membrane liming this passage, thickening the structure, until the custachian tube is cossed. While the thickening of the nuccous membrane is going on, and the passage is gradually becoming closed and this process sometimes extends through several years, the patient will occasionally, while blowing the nose, experience a crackling nose in one or both ears, and hearing becomes duil, but returns suddenly, accompanied with a snapping sound, until, finally, hearing does not return, but remains permanently followed. In other cases the hearing is lost so gradually that a considerable degree of deafness may exist before the person is really aware of the fact. Either condition is often accompanied with noses in the head of every conceivable description, increasing the distress of the sufferer. The drum of the ear becomes ulcerated and perforated, and an offensive discharge is kept up by the internal ulceration.

DYSPEPSIA.

A large portion of the acrid, poisonous, puruling after, which drops into the throat during after, is swallowed. This disturbs the functions of the stormach, causing weakness of that organ, and producing indigestion, dyspepsia, nausea, and loss of appetite. Many sufferers complain of a very distressing "gnawing sensition" in the stormach, or an "all gone" or "faint feeling," as they often express it.

SIGNS OF THE DISEASE.

All the symptoms given below, as well as others which have been previously stated and which it is not necessary here to repeat, are common to this disease in some of its stages or complications: yet thousands of cases annually terminate in consumption or chronic bronchitis, and end in the grave, without ever having manifested one-half of the symptoms here enumerated.

SYMPTORS OF CATARRA.

Dull, heavy headache through the temples and above the eyes; indisposition to exercise; difficulty of thinking or reasoning, or concentrating the mind upon any subject; lassitude; indifference respecting business, lack of ambition or energy; obstruction of meal passages; discharges voluntarily falling into the throat, profuse, watery, acrid, thick and temecious, mucous, purulent, mucopurulent, bloody, concrete blood and pus, putrid, offensive, etc. In others, a dryness of the masal passages; dry, watery, weak, or inflamed eyes, ringing in the ears, dealness, discharge from the cars, hawking and coughing to clear the throat, ulcerations, death and decay of bones, expectoration of putrid matter, spicular of bones, scabs from ulcers leaving surface raw, constant desire to clear the nose and throat, voice altered, masal twang, offensive breath, impairment or total deprivation of the sense of smell and taste, dizziness, mental depression, loss of appetite, nausea, indigestion, dyspepsia, enlarged tonsils, raw throat, tickling cough, difficulty in speaking plainly, general debility, idiocy, and insanity.

Any thing which debilitates the system, or

PREDISPOSING
GAUSES.

Any thing which debilitates the system, or diminishes its powers of evolving animal heat and withstanding cold or sudden changes of atmospheric temperature, and other disease-producing agencies, renders the individual thus enfectbed very liable to catarri. Among the most common debilitating agencies are a scrofulous condition of the system, or other impurities of the blood, exhaustive fevers, and other prostrating acute diseases, or those badly treated; exhaustive and unnatural discharges, intemperance, excessive study, selfer prostrating acute diseases, or those badly treated: exhaus-and unnatural discharges, intemperance, excessive study, self-se, adversity, grief, want of sleep, syphilitic taints of the em, which may have been contracted unknowingly, or may e been inherited, having perhaps been handed down, even unto

the third or fourth generation, to an innocent posterity from infected progenitors; too sudden rest after great and fathroting exercise, and hiving in poorly ventilated apartments. These are among the most truitful causes of those feetile, damaged, or impure conditions of the system to which catarrh so frequently owes fla origin. Although the immediate or exciting cause is generally repeated attacks of "cold in the head," which, being neglected or improperly treated, "go on from bad to worse," yet the predisposing or real cause of the discuse is, in the majority of cases, an enfective in the mass of the discussion of the system, which invites the discuss, and needs only the irritation produced in the massi passages by an attack of cold, to kindle the flame and establish the loathsome mulady.

CONSTITUTIONAL Some sufferers from catarrh are convinced with difficulty that there exists in their system a weakness, impurity, or derangement of any kind, which permitted the disease to fasten itself upon them. They may not feel any great weakness, may not have any pimples, blotches, cruptions, swellings, or nicers, upon their whole person; in fact, nothing about them that would, except to the skilled eye of the practical and experienced physician, indicate that their systems are weakened or deranged with bed humons; and yet such a fault may, and generally does, exist. As an ulcer upon the leg, or a "fever-sore," or an cruption upon the skin, may be the only outward sign of a fault in the system, so, frequently chronic catarrh is the only sign by which a bad condition of the system manifests itself in a manner that is perceptible to the sufferer himself, or to the non-professional observer. The finely-skilled physiciam, whose constant practice makes his perceptive faculties perfect in this direction, would detect the constitutional fault, as an experienced banker detects a finely-executed and dangerous banknote which the unpracticed eye would pronounce genuine.

COMMON SENSE TREATMENT,-Guaranteed Cure.

If you would remove an evil, strike at its root. As the predisposing or real cause of catarrh is, in the majority of cases, some weakness, impurity, or otherwise faulty condition of the system, in attempting to cure the disease our chief aim must be directed to the removal of that cause. The more we see of this odious disease, and we treat successfully thousands of cases annually at the Invalids' Hotel and Surgical Institute, the more do we realize the importance of bloods. mbining with the use of a local, soothing and healing application, a thorough and persistent internal use of cleansing and tonic medicines.

As a local application for bealing the diseased condition in the head, Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy is beyond all comparison the best preparation ever invented. It is mild and picasant to use, producing no smarting or pain, and containing no strong, irritating, or caustic drug, or other poison. It is impedients are simple and harmless, yet when seientifically and skillfully combined, in just the right proportions, they form a most wonderful and valuable healing medience. Like gunpowder, which is formed of a combination of satipetre, sulphur, and charcoal, the ingredients are simple, but the product of their combination is wonderful in its effects. This Riemely is a powerful antiseptic, and speedily destroys all bud smell which accompanies so many cases of catarrh, thus afterding great comfort to those who suffer from this disease. The reader's mind caunot be too strongly impressed with the importance of combining therough constitutional with the local treatment of this disease. Not only will the cure be thus more surely, speedily, and permanently, effected, but you thereby guard against other forms of disease breaking out, as the result of humors in the blood or constitutional derangements or weaknesses.

In curing catarrh and all the various diseases with

GRIEF
RELIARCE.

In curing catarrh and all the various diseases with brouchial, and lung diseases, weak stomach, catarrhal deafness, weak or inflamed eyes, impure blood, scrofulous and syphilitie taints, the wonderful powers and virtues of Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery cannot be too strongly extolled. It has a specific effect upon the lining nucous membranes of the nasal and other air-passaces, promoting the natural severation of their follicles and glands, thereby softening the diseased and thickened membrane, and restoring it to its natural, thin, delicate, moist, healthy condition. As a blood-purifier, it is unsurpassed. As those diseases which complicate entarrh are diseases of the lining mucous mem-

branes, or of the blood, it will readily be seen why this medicine is so well calculated to cure them.

The Golden Medical Discovery is the natural "belpmate" of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy. It not only cleaness, purifies, regulates, and builds up the system to a healthy standard, and conquers throat, brouchial, and lung complications, when any such exact, but, from its specifie effects upon the ining membrane of the massl passages, it aids materially in restoring the disease, thickened, or ulcerated membrane to a healthy condition, and thus cradicates the disease. When a cure is effected in this manner it is permanent. The system is so purified, regulated, and strengthened, as to be strongly fortified against the encroachments of catarrh and other diseases. The effects of the Golden Medical Discovery upon the system will be gradual, and the alterative changes of tissue and function generally somewhat slow. They are not, however, less complete, radical, and lasting; and this constitutes its great merit. Under its influence all the secretions are aroused to carry the blood-polsons out of the system, the nutrition is premoted, and the patient finds himself gradually improving in fiesh; his strength is built up, his lingering allinents dwindle away, and by and by, be finds his whole person has been entirely renovated and repaired, and the feels like a new man—a perfect being.

Both Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's

and he feels has a new man—a perfect being.

Both Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery and Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy are sold by druggists the world over. Price of Discovery \$1.00 or six bottles for \$5.00. Price of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy \$0 cents; half-dozen bottles \$2.30.

A complete pamphlet Trestise on Catarrh, giving valuable hints as to clothing, diet, and other matters of importance, will be mailed, post-paid to any address, on receipt of a 2-cent postage stamp.

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